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grades or in an early high school year. Here, if anywhere, it is important that the principles of systematic ontography, developed as they should be by collegiate and university study, ought to find application.

THE JOURNAL OF GEOGRAPHY.—The second year of this interesting and helpful publication begins with its removal to Chicago, where it will be published hereafter for the editors by Rand, McNally & Co. Professor Dodge remains in charge of the literary features, while the business management devolves upon Professor Lehnerts. The January number is filled with practical suggestions for geography teachers. Mr. Andrews' article on Australia shows how geographic problems may be studied on good maps, and how maps may be used to stimulate imagination and reflection. The mangrove tree is presented as a land-making plant. The influence of the glacial period upon the economic development of our country is a fascinating topic that may be so used in the classroom as invariably to impress upon the pupil's mind the relation of geographic environment to human progress. There are many other articles and notes, economic geography being particularly well represented. The *Journal of Geography*, in devoting itself to the interests of pupils of geography in the elementary, secondary, and normal schools, occupies a field of special usefulness.

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### NEW MAPS.

THE UNITED STATES.—Geologic Atlas of the United States.

No. 72. Charleston, W. Va. Folio. Area 938 square miles, extending from lat.  $38^{\circ}$  to  $38^{\circ} 30'$  and from long.  $81^{\circ} 30'$  to  $82^{\circ}$ . This quadrangle lies in the heart of the Appalachian coal basin, and its topography is of the type which characterizes the basins where the rocks are comparatively soft and undisturbed.

No. 73. Coos Bay Folio. Oregon. Area, 640 square miles, between parallels  $43^{\circ}$  and  $43^{\circ} 30'$  N. lat. and  $124^{\circ}$  W. long. and the Pacific Ocean. Among the foot hills at the western base of the Coast Range. The country is a dissected platform in which the flat-topped hills are the remnants of what were originally more extensive plains.

No. 74. Coalgate Folio. Indian Territory. Area 980 square miles, between the parallels  $34^{\circ} 30'$  and  $35^{\circ}$  and the meridians  $96^{\circ}$  and  $96^{\circ} 30'$ . The larger part of the quadrangle lies in the territory of the Choctaw Nation. The southern half is a nearly level plain, but the large streams of the northern half have deeper and narrower valleys. Mineral resources: coal, limestone, sandstone, and clay.

No. 75. Maynardville Folio. Tennessee. Area 963 square miles, between the parallels  $36^{\circ}$  and  $36^{\circ} 30'$  and meridians  $83^{\circ} 30'$  and  $84^{\circ}$ . The edge of the Cumber-

land plateau crosses the northwest corner, the remainder of the quadrangle being a part of the Great Valley of the Appalachians. Resources: bituminous coal, red hematite, zinc, lead, marble, building stone, brick clays, road metal, farm lands, timber and water power.

No. 76. Austin Folio. Texas. Area 1,039 square miles, between parallels 30° and 30° 30' and meridians 97° 30' and 98°. A diversified surface of hills, rolling plains and level areas, part prairie and part woodland. Resources: building stone, brick clays, lime, cement, building sand, flint, road metal, artesian waters, soils, some deep and rich, others thin.

No. 77. Raleigh Folio. West Virginia. Area 944 square miles, between parallels 37° 30' and 38° and meridians 81° and 81° 30'; lies on the southeastern margin of the Appalachian coal basin, for the most part in the drainage basin of the Kanawha River. Coal mining is the chief industry.

No. 78. Rome Folio. Georgia-Alabama. Area 986 square miles, between parallels 34° and 34° 30' and meridians 85° and 85° 30'. The quadrangle lies in the Great Appalachian Valley. The most important mineral resources are iron ore, roofing slate, lime, building stone and bauxite, most of this mineral in the United States coming from the Rome quadrangle. The most fertile areas, excepting the river bottoms, are underlain by the Chickamauga limestone.

No. 79. Atoka Folio. Indian Territory. Area 986 square miles, between parallels 34° and 34° 30' and meridians 96° and 96° 30'. Most of the quadrangle is in the Choctaw Nation, and embraces the Ouachita Mountain, Arkansas Valley, Arbuckle Mountain, and Red River Plain topographic types. Resources: coal (worked to some extent), granite, limestone, sandstone, and clay; and stony grazing, fertile river bottom and black marly, upland soils.

No. 80. Norfolk Folio. Virginia-North Carolina. Area 1,913 square miles, between parallels 36° 30' and 37° and meridians 75° 30' and 76° 30'. The quadrangle lies wholly within the Coastal Plain province, and includes the larger part of the Dismal Swamp. The soils vary from pure sand through sandy loam and clay to swamp muck. Under the larger part of the area the basal beds of the Columbia formation contain water which supplies hundreds of shallow private wells and a portion of the city water for Norfolk and Portsmouth.

No. 81. Chicago Folio, embracing four sheets or quadrangles, the Chicago sheet on the northeast, the Riverside sheet on the northwest, the Calumet sheet on the southeast and the Desplaines sheet on the southwest. About 785 square miles of the area shown are land surface and the remaining 107 square miles are in Lake Michigan.

No. 82. Masontown-Uniontown Folio. Two adjacent quadrangles chiefly in Fayette Co., southwest Pennsylvania.

No. 83. New York City Folio, including the Paterson, Harlem, Staten Island and Brooklyn quadrangles. (To be specially noticed.)

No. 84. Ditney Folio. Indiana. Covering a part of southwestern Indiana, including most of Pike County, Spencer, and Dubois Counties.

No. 85. Oelrichs Folio. South Dakota-Nebraska. Area 871 square miles, between parallels 43° and 43° 30' and meridians 103° and 103° 30'. Both Black Hills and Great Plains topography appear in this quadrangle. Grazing is the chief industry of the semi-arid region. An artesian water sheet shows the area that will probably yield flowing and pumping wells.

No. 86. Ellensburg Folio. Washington. Area 820 square miles, between parallels 46° 30' and 47° and meridians 120° 30' and 121°, just south of the geographic

centre of the State and including the border land between the Columbia Plain and the Cascade Range. No metalliferous ores or coal have been found. The agricultural lands are chiefly confined to the alluvial areas.

MARYLAND.—Three maps of Cecil Co. Accompanying Vol. II (Cecil County) of the County Series, dealing with the physical features of the several counties of Maryland. Scale, 1:62,500, or 0.9 statute miles to an inch. Maryland Geological Survey in co-operation with the United States Geological Survey, 1902.

The maps are devoted respectively to (1) topography (contour intervals 20 feet) and election districts, (2) geological formations, and (3) agricultural soils, in which the State Survey had the co-operation of the United States Bureau of Soils.

Two maps of Garrett Co., Maryland. Accompanying Vol. III (Garrett Co.) of the County Series. Scale, 1:62,500, or 0.9 statute miles to an inch. Maryland Geological Survey in co-operation with the United States Geological Survey. 1902.

One map shows the election districts and topography; the other shows the geological formations and agricultural soils.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Map of Nova Scotia. Scale about 7.5 statute miles to an inch. Published by order of the Government of Nova Scotia. A. & W. Mackinlay, Halifax. 1902.

The usefulness of the map is enhanced by the fact that it gives an important amount of economic detail. Railroads are shown with special prominence and all the main wagon roads are laid down. The coal areas, which surpass the fisheries in value of production, are shown, by shading, from New Brunswick to the eastern edge of Cape Breton Island. The iron ore fields are similarly indicated, though their small production, as yet, is not commensurate with their large area. Nova Scotia produces an important amount of limestone, but whether it is conveniently placed near coal and iron centres, where it is needed in the manufacture of pig-iron, does not appear from this map. All places where gold has been found are indicated, and also the larger forest regions, as well as the cable lines and ocean routes, with distances to leading American and European ports. The cartographic work was done by the map house of George Philip & Son, Ltd., London, England. The clear definition of all details and the large amount of information make the map most noteworthy; but on an economic map of so large a scale many more facts of great interest might have been inserted without crowding. The chief fishing ports, for example, might have been indicated on this large map of a small region whose fisheries product was worth \$9,000,000 in 1901; and also the great apple-growing districts that are famous for the quality of their fruit and the amount of their exports.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA.—Carte Générale de la partie méridionale de la République Argentine et du Chili. In 3 sheets, scale, 1:1,500,000, or 23.6 statute miles to an inch. By F. P. Moreno, Director of the La Plata Museum and expert representing Argentina in the Chilean-Argentine Boundary Settlement. *Annales de Géographie*, No. 61. 1903. Paris, Librairie Armand Colin.

A comparatively large-scale map, showing the boundary between Argentina and Chile according to the claims of the two Governments and as fixed by the British Arbitration Tribunal on November 20, 1902. The topography and hydrography are founded upon the fine maps for which special surveys were made as a basis for the delimitation of the boundary.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA.—Grenze zwischen Argentinien und Chile nach dem Schiedsspruch vom 20 Nov., 1902. Scale, 1:2,500,000, or 39.4 statute miles to an inch. By Dr. H. Steffen. *Petermanns Mitteilungen*, No. 1, 1903. Gotha, Justus Perthes.

This map shows the extent of the claims of both countries as well as the definitive boundary as decided upon by the British Tribunal. Both this map and that mentioned above will be very useful in the preparation of new Atlas sheets.

## AFRICA.

MADAGASCAR.—Madagascar. Scale, 1:1,500,000, or 23.67 statute miles to an inch. Ministry of the Colonies. Paris, 1902.

No country is now doing more for the mapping of its colonial domain than France. The work is in charge of the Colonial Geographic Service of the Ministry of the Colonies, and a large part of the information given in the maps now being issued is the result of surveys and explorations by officers of the army and navy and others officially connected with the colonial service. The work of many private explorers is also incorporated in these maps, which will be widely used by cartographers for the improvement of their atlas sheets of regions which hitherto have yielded inadequate cartographic material. This large map of Madagascar is one of the best of these products, inasmuch as the Government surveys of the past three years have made it possible to present a large amount of accurate topographic data. Tints are used to show heights.

FRENCH NEW GUINEA.—Carte de la Guinée Française. In four sheets. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. Ministry of the Colonies, Paris, 1902.

The information includes the position of trading stations, caravan routes, waterfalls, rapids, sand banks, telegraph lines, etc. The hydrographic features are clearly presented, but little attempt is made to show topography. The map will serve the needs of these early days of the development of that region.

## CARTOGRAPHY IN 1900-1901.

L'ANNÉE CARTOGRAPHIQUE. Supplément Annuel à toutes les publications de Géographie et de Cartographie. Douzième supplément, contenant les modifications géographiques et politiques des Années 1900-1901. Trois feuilles de Cartes, avec texte explicatif au dos. Produced under the direction of F. Schrader, Librairie Hachette et Cie. Paris, 1903.

This useful annual summarizes, in a series of maps, the most noteworthy changes and additions that have been made to the maps by explorations, surveys, new boundaries, railroad extension, and other geographic, political, and economic modifications. The sheet devoted to America in the present number shows the areas covered by topographic and geologic surveys in the United States and Canada, a hypsometrical map of Honduras after Sapper, fine map in the *Zeitschrift* of the Berlin Geographical Society, and a map of the Eastern Cordilleras of Bolivia, according to the explorations of Pando and Conway. The Africa sheet shows the progress in railroad building throughout the continent, and the most noteworthy recent explorations. The Asia sheet gives prominence to the explorations of the Kozloff expeditions and to engineer Parsons's preliminary survey of a railroad route through the almost unknown region in China between the Yangtse River and Canton.

## ATLASES.

STIELER'S HAND-ATLAS. Neue Neunte Lieferungs-Ausgabe. 100 Karten in Kupferstich. 15 und 16 Lieferungen. Gotha: Justus Perthes. Price 60 pf. for each part containing two map sheets.

This double part contains four sheets: Nos. 32 and 33 are the northwest and northeast sheets of the Vogel 4-sheet map of the Iberian Peninsula, revised by O. Koffmahn, for this edition. Scale, 1:1,500,000, or 23.6 statute miles to an inch. The cartographic detail has required little change since the last edition, but the additional clearness imparted to nomenclature, provincial boundaries and mountains by the new process of production is noteworthy. No. 83 is Habenicht's Map of West Canada. Scale, 1:7,500,000, or 118.3 statute miles to an inch. The new delineation of Athabasca, Reindeer, and other lakes, and of the drainage to Chesterfield Inlet, since the revision of 1896, shows that important work still remains for the explorer in Canada's vast domain. No. 85 is a summary map of the United States and Mexico on a scale of 1:12,500,000, or 197.2 statute miles to an inch. This is an innovation in the Stieler Atlas, which has not heretofore shown on one sheet the geographic relations of our States and Territories. The number of square kilometers in areas bounded by 5 degrees of latitude and longitude is indicated.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. Espagne et Portugal en 4 feuilles (Feuilles nord-ouest et sud-est). Scale 1:1,250,000, or 19.7 statute miles to an inch. Sheets 17 and 20 in the Atlas Universel de Géographie. January, 1903. Paris, Librairie Hachette et Cie.

The four sheets of this superior map of Spain and Portugal have now been published. The last sheet (20) is accompanied by a list of the numerous sources of information which were used in this fine work of compilation. This is the largest Atlas map of the Iberian Peninsula yet produced. The scale permits a detailed and graphic delineation of topographic features.

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## THE LANGUAGES OF MEXICO.

BY

CARL LUMHOLTZ.

My article on the Huichol Indians of Mexico in the *BULLETIN* for February, 1903, begins with some remarks about the tribes and languages in Mexico, too general in their character to be left without explanation.

The large territory comprising the Republic of Mexico is inhabited by native Indians, by descendants of the conquering Spaniards and other whites, and by Mestizos, or a mixture of Indians and whites. The negroes are so few in number that, to use the expression of the late Mexican Minister to the United States, D. Matias Romero, it is not worth while speaking of them. So far as I remember, I met, during my five years of travel in that